



Certificate of Approval Submittal

September 27, 2021


ALEXANDRIA.

skB
ARCHITECTS

Contents

Introduction.....3

Overall Description.....4

Exterior Proposed Work.....5-17

Appendix.....18

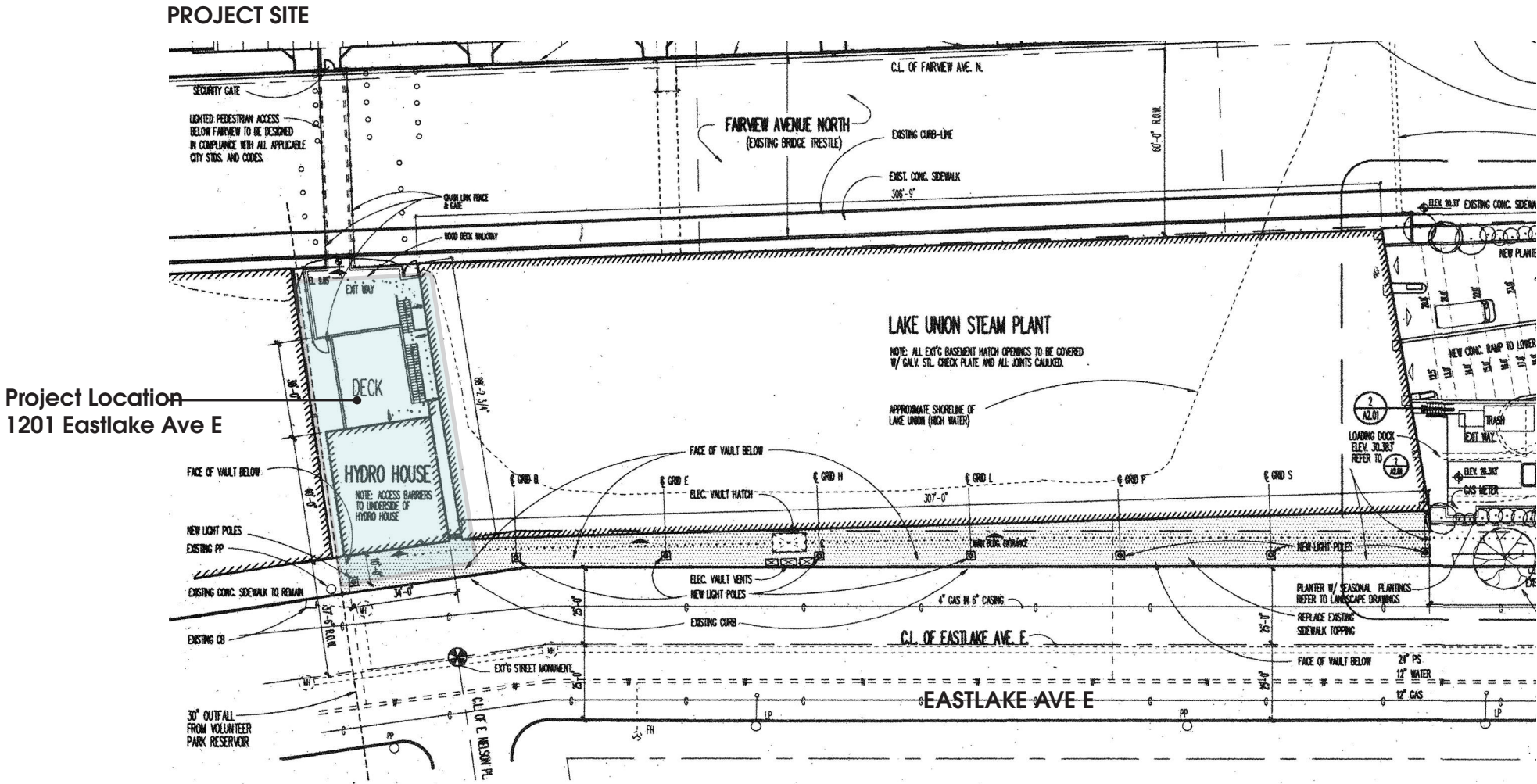
Introduction

PROJECT DESCRIPTION/BUSINESS INFORMATION:

The existing business has most recently been a Food Service / Deli / Coffee shop for the last 20 years. They were open for breakfast and lunch on the weekdays typically and offered seating indoors and outside on the deck that was added in 1992. The proposed use is similar but with the addite.

With a change of tenant to the building and the newly built Fairview brid water access from the lower level, the Owner is taking the opportunity to undertake some voluntary upgrades that go beyond just an interior refresh that is needed for the new tenant.

Related to landmarked elements, the building is in need of some wood trim repair and paint. We are also proposing to replace the aluminum front doors and doors to the deck that were installed in 1992 with a more appropriate door design. There is also a lighting proposal for the exterior of the building. Non-landmarked area upgrades include a fill interior refresh, voluntary structural upgrades, deck refresh, and a new gate / fence at the lower level.



Overall Description (Existing building)

BACKGROUND:

The Lake Union Steam Plant and Hydro House was built in multiple phases, starting with the Hydro House building in 1912 and followed by additions in 1914, 1918, and 1921 containing the boilers, pumps and steam turbines. Designed by Daniel Huntington, the City’s official architect from 1911 to 1925, the building provided steam generated power to Seattle until 1987.

The Hydro House (originally called the Power House) was originally intended for emergency use only and used the direct fall of water “from Volunteer Park’s reservoir running through a 40 inch pipe at a 412 foot vertical drop” to generate power. After the Steam Plant additions were built, the Hydro House was taken out of use in 1932 and the generators were sold. The building came to be used as battery storage. When the Steam Plant was shut down, it was planned to be converted into condominiums in the late 1980s. When that deal fell through, they became the home of Zymogenetics from 1991 to 2019. The Hydro House became the Hydro House Café, a retail food operation for the Zymogenetics staff and public.

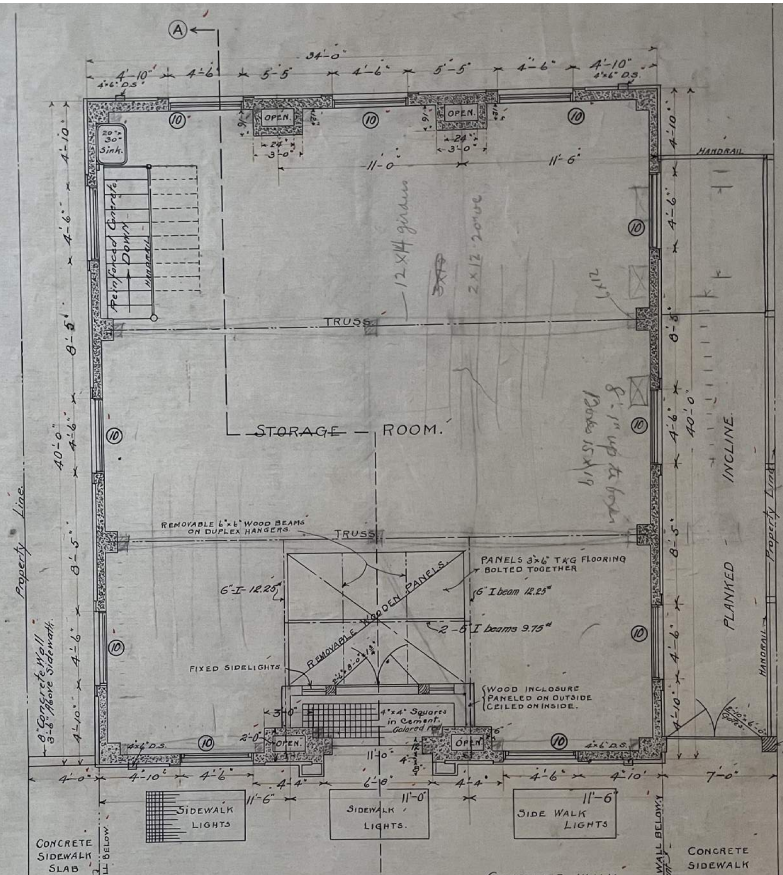
The address for the Lake Union Steam Plant, as a whole, is 1241 Eastlake Ave E, Seattle, WA, 98102. The address for the Lake Union Hydro House (aka “Power House”) is 1179 Eastlake Avenue East, Seattle, WA 98102.



Original Hydro House 1912 looking west from Eastlake Avenue



Hydro House 1914 at the beginning of construction of the 1914 Steam Plant addition



1911 - Original Hydro House main floor plan

Overall Description (Existing building)

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The 1987 Seattle Landmarks Nomination describes the Hydro House as follows:

The Lake Union Hydroelectric Plant is located at the south end of the City Light site, between the 1914 Steam Plant and the Washington Laundry Building. The Power House, as the building was originally called, was designed by Daniel Huntington in 1911 and constructed in 1912, with subsequent modifications by Huntington in 1914.

The Power House is a single story, wood and concrete frame structure with a basement level below the grade of Eastlake Avenue. The primary elevation is the east one on Eastlake Avenue. The building is a stucco-clad, clay tile, gable-roofed structure, with its ridge running parallel to the street. Two small concrete towers, originally containing cross arms for transmission lines, are set at the sides of shed dormers in the center of the east and west roofs. A hipped-roof monitor sits squarely at the center of the ridge. Wide, gabled parapets project up from the north and south walls capped with concrete coping.

In addition to the tile roof, elements of the Power House include decorative wood brackets, wood window grills and recessed, picked-surface, stucco panels arranged symmetrically on the east and west elevations. The windows and doors are framed by classically-inspired, recessed architraves, and a continuous concrete belt course is provided to set the window sill line. Divided sash windows, 4' x 8', are used on all elevations at the first floor and a cast concrete sign is set above the east. A pair of panel doors with a glass transom was originally set into the front opening at the east elevation to provide a small covered entry. This was changed in 1918 when the doors were moved forward to their present location on the face of the building. The other change to the exterior at that time was the removal of grillwork and installation of windows at the two dormer and gable ends.

Originally the basement of the Power House contained the power-generating equipment and the first floor, an open space with exposed rafters, contained storage and office space. Modifications in 1914 provided a loft darkroom for the Engineering Department's staff photographers, which has since been removed. Although the end of the 40" steel pipe from the Volunteer Park Reservoir is still visible, the only remnant of power generation within the Power House is a braced concrete pier in the basement that once supported the turbines.

Today, the building stands much as it did in the 1910s. Some features were changed internally to accommodate the ZymoGenetics' Hydro House Café and the original power generation equipment and wiring, including the exterior cross arms and wiring, has been removed. The building is currently painted white at the stucco and dark green at the doors, windows, and eaves. The clay tile roof remains in place.

Summary of major alterations to the exterior of the building include:

1. 1918 - moving the main entry (east) doors out to the plane of the exterior wall and eliminating the covered entry area.
2. 1991-1992 - All windows and doors were replaced as part of the rehabilitation for use as Zymogenetics offices and the associated cafe use. In addition, the back deck area was added. The small windows above the entry door and the penetrations for the electrical cabling were filled in. The windows above the main entry were replaced with new windows that do not reflect the historic configuration.
3. The in-filled "passage way" between the Hydro House and 1914 Steam Plant addition were altered and the stucco and tile were partially removed. Date unknown.
4. The site area around the building has been excavated down to the basement level and out to the street during the original construction and in subsequent capital projects as well.
5. Multiple iterations of paint color schemes were used over time, based on the paint analysis report



The Hydro House in 1914 showing the original recessed main entry



The Hydro House in 1988, 1 year after it had been closed by the City of Seattle, before it been sold to private developers

Overall Description (Existing building)

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

The Lake Union Steam Plant buildings are a significant part of the early development of Seattle City Light and the economic development of the city. Individually, the buildings are linked to specific events in the historic battle to establish municipal power facilities. Together they are related to the regional and national public utility movement that developed during the Progressive Era of the late 1800s and culminated with the creation of the Bonneville Power Administration in 1937.

In addition, the early Seattle Power system manifested the planning vision of two men who figure significantly in the history of the city and the region — City Engineer R.H. Thompson and engineer and Lighting Department Superintendent J.D. Ross.

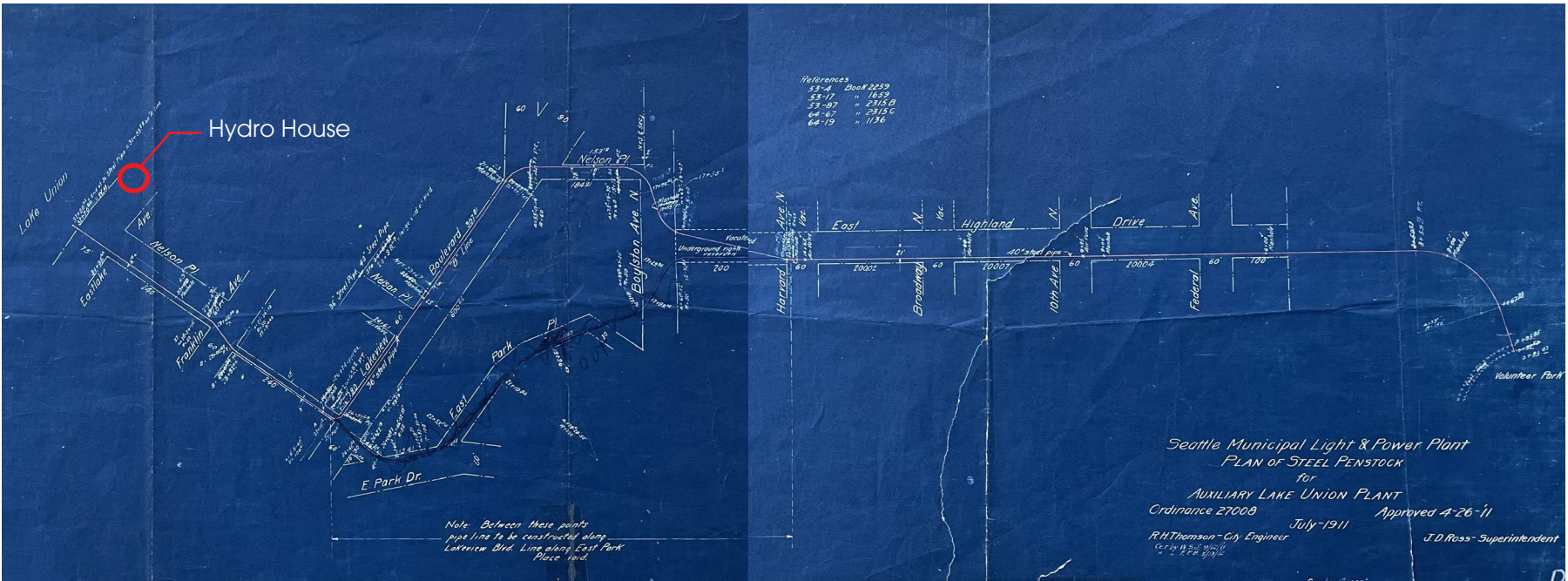
R. H. Thompson was responsible for and directed many of the public works that are the basis for the city today, including the Denny Hill Regrade, Pike Street Regrade, Jackson/Dearborn Street regrade, roads connecting outlying towns to the city, the Cedar River Water System which includes over 28 miles of eater supply piping and reservoirs for Seattle’s water supply, established the Port of Seattle as an international shipping port for Pacific rim Countries, and established the municipal lighting system, later know as Seattle City Light.

J. D. Ross is described as “legendary” in reference to his role in the development of the power systems in Seattle, the Pacific Northwest, and across the United States. Serving at the Superintendent of Seattle City Light from 1911 to 1937, Ross was “instrumental in designing and building landmark hydroelectric dams, power plants and distribution systems throughout the Northwest.” Ross also served as the first administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration.

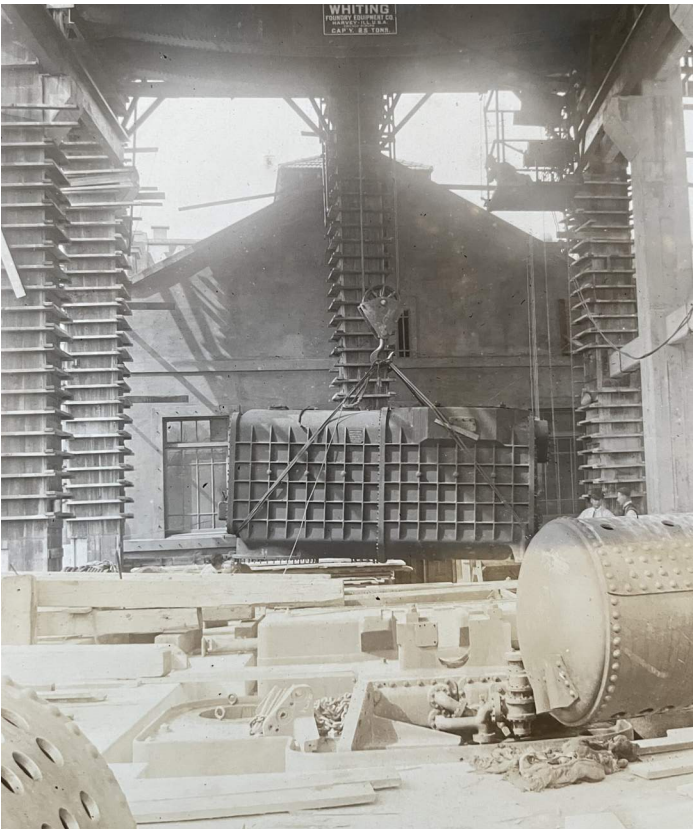
Daniel R. Huntington was a well known and respected architect in the Seattle area during the first two decades of the 20th century. After a few smaller roles with firms across the country, Huntington became the City Architect for Seattle in 1911, a position he held until 1925. After this period, Huntington continued on a prolific career of significant buildings in the Pacific Northwest.

Architecturally, the two buildings demonstrate the design virtuosity of Daniel Huntington, who served as the City Architect from 1911 - 1925. The buildings’ designs and construction technology trace the development of a genuinely American style of industrial modernism. It is a style that was and still is evocative of the functions within a building. Thus, the Lake Union Steam Plant served as a civic symbol of power and urbanism.

Due to the plants’ highly visible location and distinctive form they have served as strong visual landmarks to neighboring communities that surround Lake Union. Their location on one of the few remaining open shorelines is a reminder of the lake’s rich industrial past and the time during which building and water were linked for transportation functions.



This 1911 plan shows the route of the water supply pipe from the Volunteer Park Reservoir down to the Hydro House (doesn’t show power or



Construction of the 1914 Lake Union Steam Plant Building addition with the adjacent Hydro House in the background.



The west side of the 1912 Hydro House is shown in the upper right with the 1914 Lake Union Steam Plant addition on the left. The 36” diameter tail race pipe from the Hydro House is in the bottom left corner of the picture.

Overall Description (Existing building)

The Lake Union Steam Plant and Hydro House is designated on the basis of 5 different criteria under the City of Seattle’s Landmarks ordinances:

- It is associated in a significant way with the life of a person important in the history of the City, state, or nation; and
- It is associated in a significant way with a significant aspect of the cultural, political, or economic heritage of the community, city, state or nation; and
- It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or a method of construction; and
- It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder; and
- Because of its prominence of spatial location, contrasts of siting, age, or scale, it is an easily identifiable visual feature of its neighborhood or the city and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of such neighborhood or the city.

CONTROLS AND INCENTIVES:

The Controls and Incentives approved in Seattle Ordinance 117251 requires that alterations or significant changes to “a) The entire exterior of the buildings, including the roofs and stacks, and those portions of the interior which, if altered, would alter the appearance of the exterior. b) The site located north of the steam plant building, excluding the submerged parcels extending into Lake Union.”

Further, “the Historic Preservation Officer may approve the alteration without need for further action by the Board: the addition or elimination of ducts, conduits, HVAC vents, grilles, fire escapes, pipes, and other similar wiring or mechanical elements necessary for the normal operation of the building.”

Last, Ordinance 117251 states that “no Certificate of Approval shall be required, and any changes may be permitted without further review, for any in-kind maintenance or repairs of the above-noted features.”

SPECIFIC FEATURE DISCUSSION:

The proposed work is a rehabilitation of the Hydro House building to accommodate a new retain food service tenant and includes both interior and exterior renovations as well a minor exterior alterations. The project does not include the larger additions to the Hydro House from 1914, 1918, and 1921.



View of the Hydro House as it stands today (2021) looking northwest from Eastlake Avenue

Proposed Work

Exterior.....p.9-16

- Re-painting entire building and accent trims to its original paint scheme
- Adding exterior wall sconces to the entry doors and deck doors
- Re-painting existing window trims to match new doors
- Proposing new front and deck custom designed wood doors

Structural.....p.17

Voluntary structural upgrades including

- Adding out-of-plane connections between exterior walls and ceiling joist in case the occurrence seismic events
- Reinforcing straps and continuous cross-ties between diaphragm chords at the roof to keep walls from separating from building
- Installing new lateral-force resisting element at all sides of deck
- Installing new diaphragm-to-wall in-plane connections throughout perimeter of building to keep roof in plane with exterior walls
- Install new plywood sheathing over existing at the roof for seismic forces of the building

(Shown in Appendix)

Interior.....p.18-21

- Full interior refresh including wall finishes, flooring, casework, restroom, new bar, and lighting
- Wood ceiling structure, cupola, and windows are to remain.

Outdoor Deck.....p.22

- Replacing entire decking and railing
- Adding new lights and shade structure

Lower Level (Dock).....p.23

- Replacing new fence and gate at property line for access to dock
- Adding new security gate at storage area

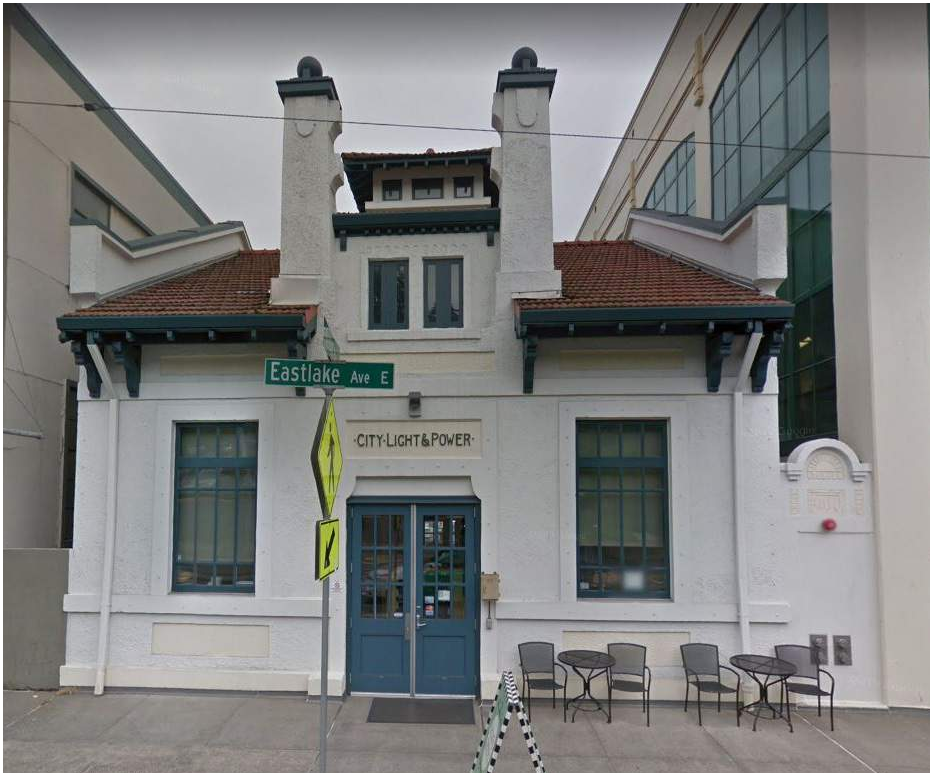
Proposed Work : Exterior East Elevation

- Re-painting entire exterior building and accent trims. Building as it stands today shows only one paint throughout the whole exterior building, but in our historical analysis report, the original building actually had two different colours, which we propose to restore to its origin. (Sample analysis report conducted by Architectural Resources Group; additional information provided in Appendix.
- Adding exterior wall sconces to the entry doors and deck doors
- Re-painting existing window trims to match new doors. Color for trims and doors is selected to complement aesthetically to both the original paint colors on the exterior and the interior of the space.
- Proposing new front and deck doors

EAST ELEVATION (1914)



EAST ELEVATION (2021)



EAST ELEVATION (PROPOSED)



- New wall sconce mounted to each pillar (Fixture #3)
- Replace clay roof tiles with new "in-kind"
- Re-paint all roof eaves (Paint #3)
- Re-paint existing facade of building (Paint #2)
- Re-paint all window trims (Paint #3)
- Re-paint existing facade trims of building (Paint #1)

- New wall sconce above double doors (Fixture #1)
- New doors painted (Paint #3)

Proposed Work : Exterior West Elevation

WEST ELEVATION (1988)



WEST ELEVATION (2021)



WEST ELEVATION (PROPOSED)



- New wall sconce mounted to each pillar (Fixture #3)
- Replace clay roof tiles with new "in-kind"
- Re-paint all roof eaves (Paint #3)
- Re-paint existing facade of building (Paint #2)
- Re-paint existing facade trims of building (Paint #1)

- New wall sconce adjacent door (Fixture #2)
- New doors painted and window trims (Paint #3)

Proposed Work

Proposed Work : Exterior North Elevation

NORTH ELEVATION (1914)



NORTH ELEVATION (PROPOSED)



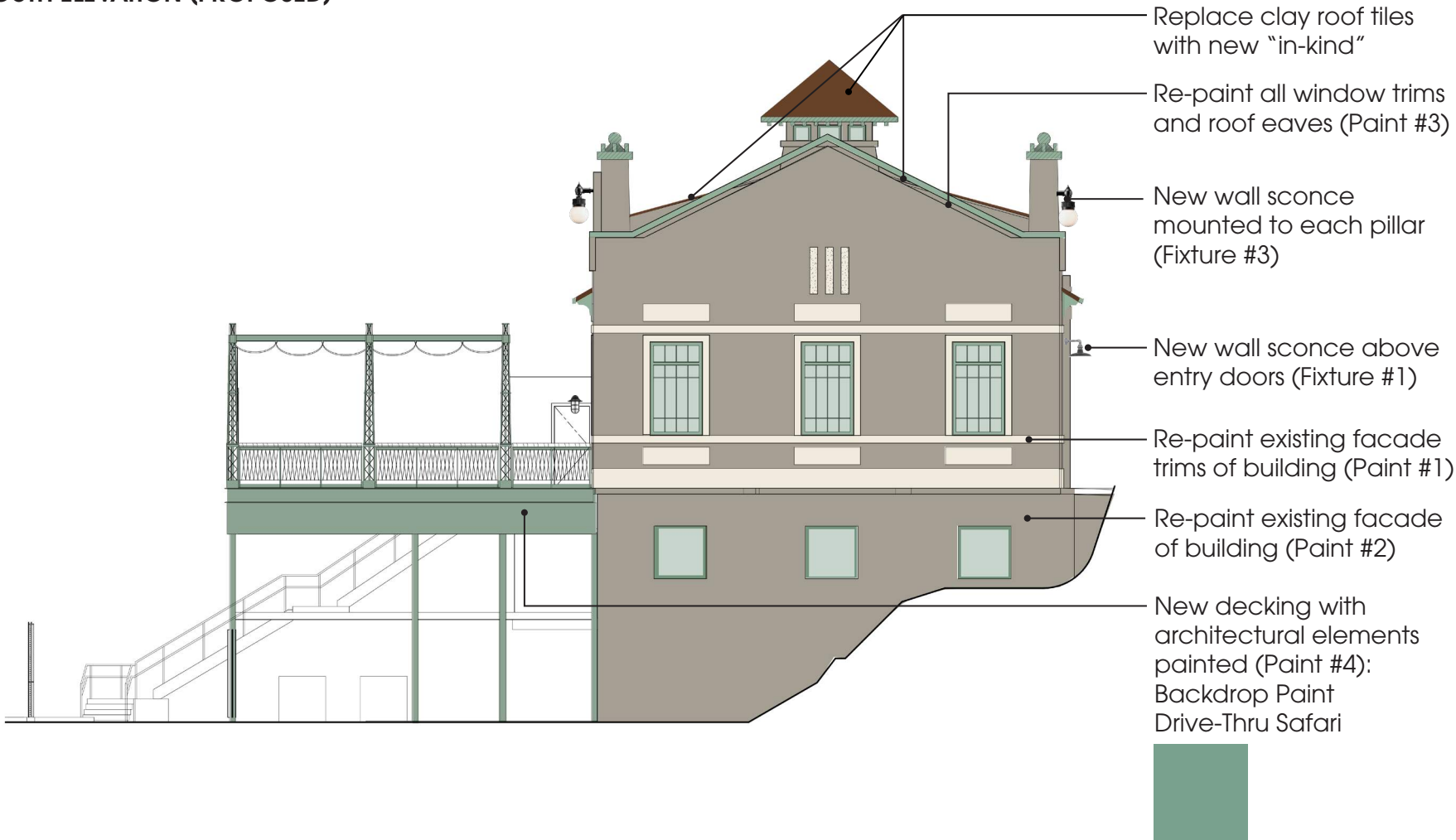
Proposed Work

Proposed Work : Exterior South Elevation

SOUTH ELEVATION (2018)



SOUTH ELEVATION (PROPOSED)



Proposed Work

Proposed Work : Exterior Doors

- Photos here show the evolution of doors over the years. We are proposing to replace existing front and deck doors with new, paint to match the “original” window trim and eave color.

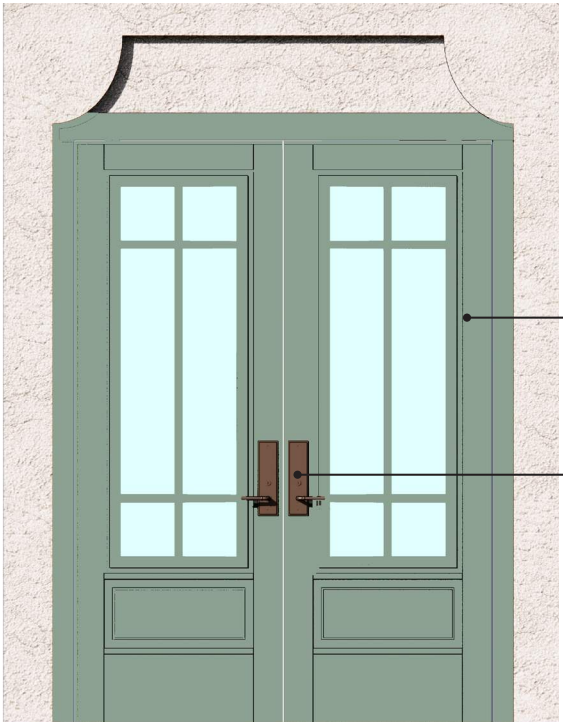
FRONT ENTRY DOORS (1914)



FRONT ENTRY DOORS (2021)



FRONT ENTRY DOOR (PROPOSED)



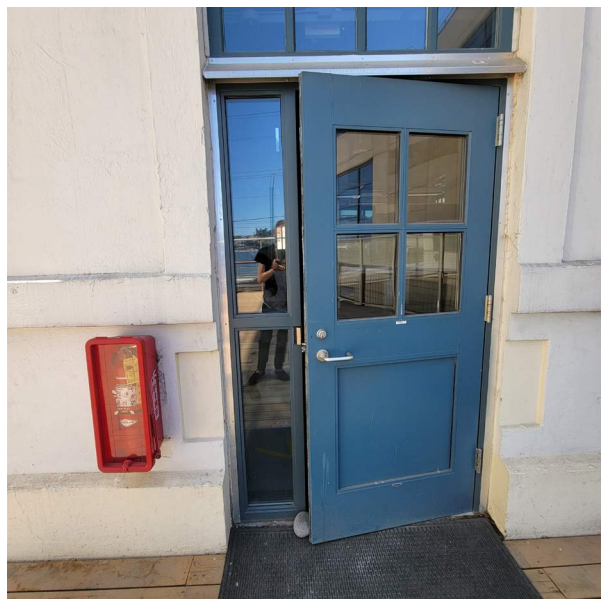
Paint #3 -
Sherwin Williams
SW6744 - Reclining Green

Rocky Mountain door
hardware - Corbel
Rectangular Collection:
Medium bronze finish

DECK WINDOW (1988)



DECK DOOR (2021)



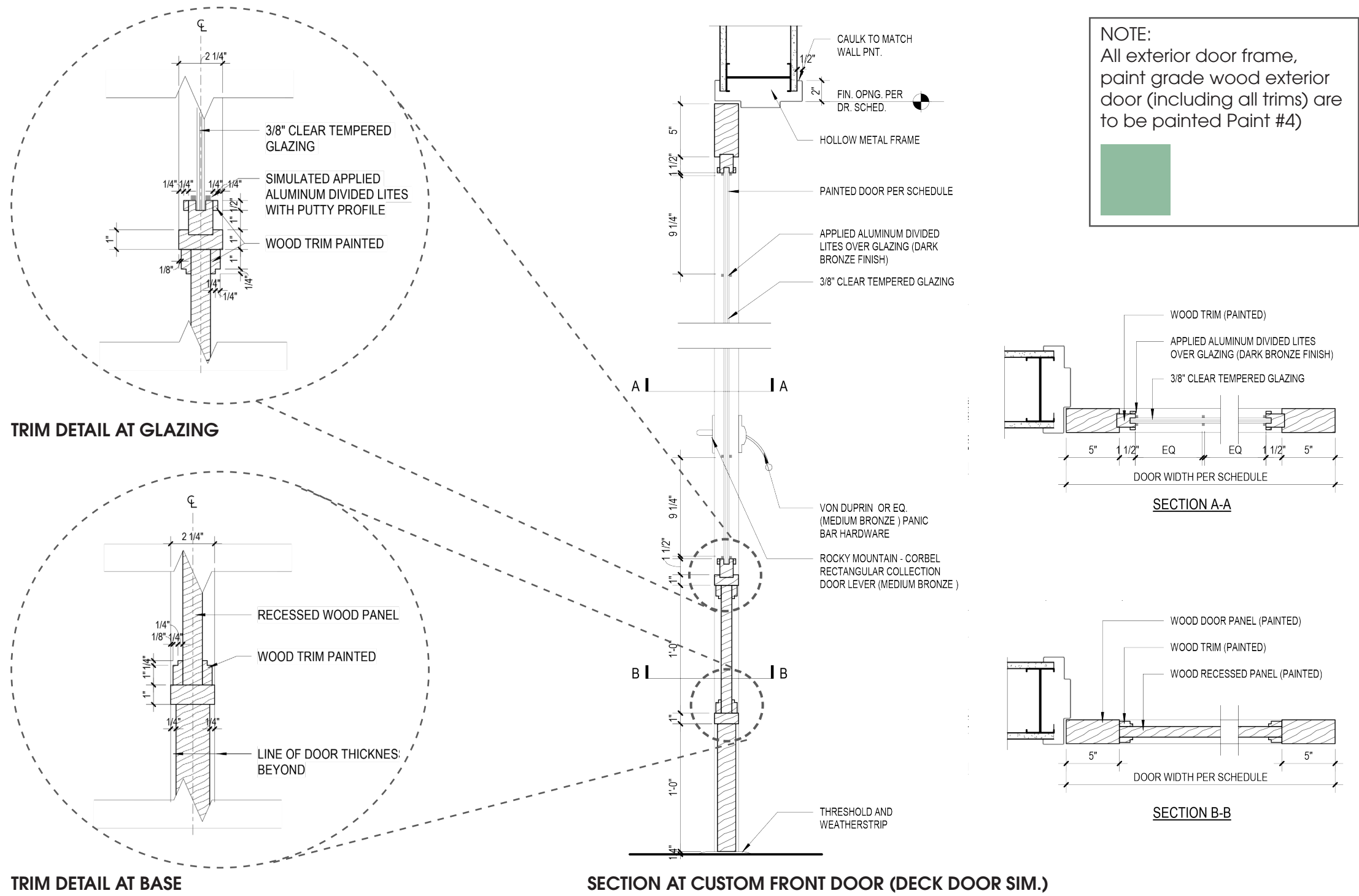
DECK DOOR (PROPOSED)



Paint #3 -
Sherwin Williams
SW6744 - Reclining Green

Rocky Mountain door
hardware - Corbel
Rectangular Collection:
Medium bronze finish

Proposed Work : Exterior Doors



EXTERIOR FACING SIDE

Home › Products › Door Hardware › Door Sets › Multipoint Sets › Corbel Rectangular Multi-Point Patio Set – 2" x 11"



CORBEL RECTANGULAR
MULTI-POINT PATIO SET
2" X 11"

Exterior Escutcheon (E30761): 2" x 11"

Interior Escutcheon (E30762): 2" x 11"

Shown with [Capitol Lever \(L30161\)](#)

FUNCTION

Shown in Patio Multi-Point for American Cylinder

FINISH/TEXTURE

Shown in Silicon Bronze Dark Lustre (BDL)

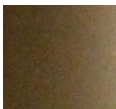
INTERIOR FACING SIDE

88 Rim exit device



88 rim devices for all types of single and double doors with mullion, UL listed for accident hazard installations. Covers stock hollow metal doors with 86 or 161* cutouts. This device is field reversible.

Finishes – US26, US26D, US3, US4, US10B, US10, SPBLK

	Bronze, dull-oxidized	US10B	613
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Specifications

Device functions	Device ships EO, DT, NL, TP, L, K	
Handing	Field reversible	
Crossbar length	30" for 3' door, 42" for 4' door	
Device centerline	39 ³ / ₁₆ "	
Crossbar centerline to finished floor	36 ³ / ₁₆ " (935 mm) at center	
Lock stile case	8 ¹ / ₄ " X 2 ³ / ₄ " X ⁵ / ₁₆ " (210 mm x 70 mm x 24 mm)	
Hinge stile case	6" X 1 ³ / ₄ " X ⁵ / ₁₆ " (152 mm x 44 mm x 24 mm)	
Crossbar tubing	1" (25 mm) outside diameter	
Projection	Neutral – 4 ³ / ₄ " (121 mm) Depressed – 4" (102 mm)	
Latch bolt	³ / ₄ " (19 mm), throw	
Fasteners	All necessary mounting fasteners are included.	
Electrical options	RX	Crossbar monitor switch in end case
	E	Electric unlocking (BE trim only)
Mechanical options	RCB	Reinforced crossbar
	KN	Knurled crossbar
Strikes	299 - Dull black	

* Not applicable with all strike and mullion combinations, consult factory.



The 299 Strike ships standard, optional strikes available

Hex key **dogging** comes standard on 88 Rim exit devices



RX

Crossbar monitor switch

- Signals use of an opening
- SPDT switch to monitor crossbar

88 Rim exit device

Proposed Work

Proposed Work : Structural Upgrades (voluntary)

EXTERIOR STRUCTURAL UPGRADE:

- Installing new ½” plywood sheathing on top of existing straight sheathing at the roof to reinforce against seismic forces of the building. Due to the age of building, and the natural deterioration of the material we are proposing to replace existing roof clay tiles with new “in-kind” in both style and colour

INTERIOR STRUCTURAL UPGRADE (for information only)

- To prevent potential for exterior walls to collapse during a seismic event, we are:
 - Installing positive connections between the column and roof truss and between trusses in the north-south direction
 - Installing positive connections between wall and ceiling joists through straps or other anchorages in the east-west direction
- To keep walls from separating from the building as there are no continuous cross-ties between diaphragm chords at the roof in both directions, we are:
 - Installing screws through plywood and decking into roof truss throughout length of the roof truss as well as additional blocking and straps between the trusses in the north-south direction
 - Installing continuity ties at 8’-0” oc. max through straps or anchors between the joists in the east-west direction
- To reinforce an adequate lateral-force-resisting system at the outdoor deck, we are:
 - Installing new lateral-force resisting element (steel-braced or moment frame) at the north, south, and west sides of the deck
- Given the age and type of construction of the building, we are installing new diaphragm-to-wall in-plane connections throughout the perimeter of the building to keep the roof diaphragm in-plane connections to the exterior walls. it is likely that there are no connections

Existing Condition: Interior

- Full interior refresh including wall finishes, flooring, casework, restroom, new bar, and lighting.
- Wood ceiling structure, cupola, and windows are to remain.



Existing windows to remain, trims to be painted



Existing windows to remain, trims to be painted



Existing clerestory window to remain



Existing bathroom conditions

Proposed Work : Interior

VIEW 1: BAR LOOKING EAST



Various types of furniture settings for customers to choose from

New coffee/wine bar at center of space with counter stools around

14'-0"H wood paneling throughout interior space

14'-0"H drapery at entry vestibule

VIEW 2: BAR LOOKING WEST

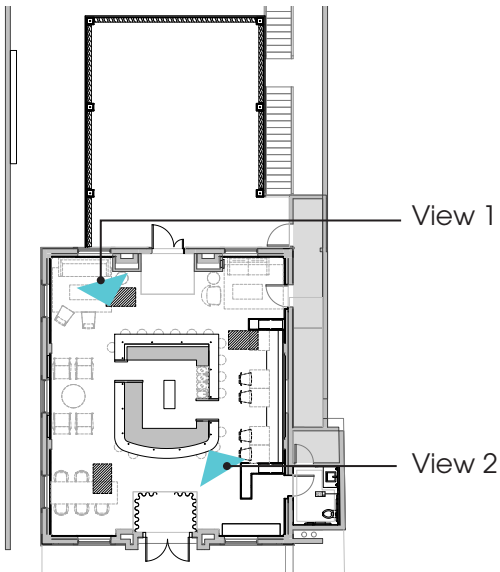


New wood flooring throughout

New coffee/wine bar at center of space

Existing wood structure and trusses
Large decorative pendants

PROPOSED DECORATIVE FIXTURES



View 1

View 2

Proposed Work : Interior

VIEW 1: BANQUETTE SEATING ALONG NORTH



New wood flooring throughout

Industrial pendant fixtures above seating area
Ornamental metal panel cover at existing HVAC grille

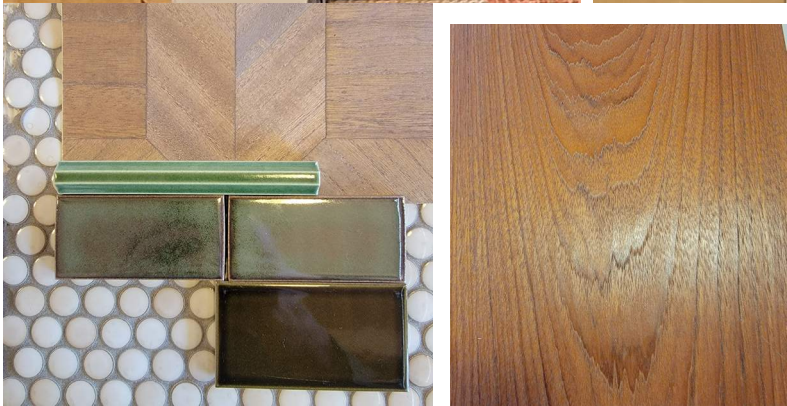
14'-0"H wood paneling throughout interior space
Built-in banquette with ornamental canoe oars mounted to wall above

VIEW 2: RESTROOM

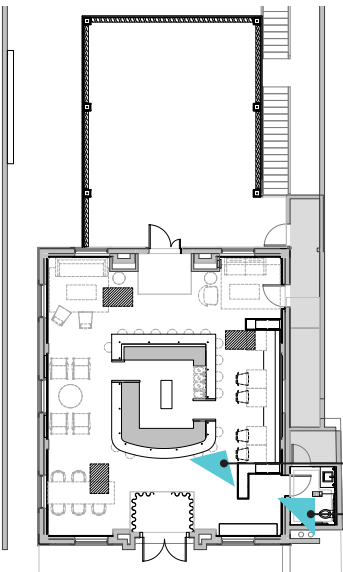


Wood wallcovering at
New toilet fixtures and vanity and accessories

Penny tile flooring
Wall porcelain tile wainscot with wood paneling above



PROPOSED INTERIOR FINISHES



View 1
View 2

Existing Condition and Proposed Work : Exterior Deck

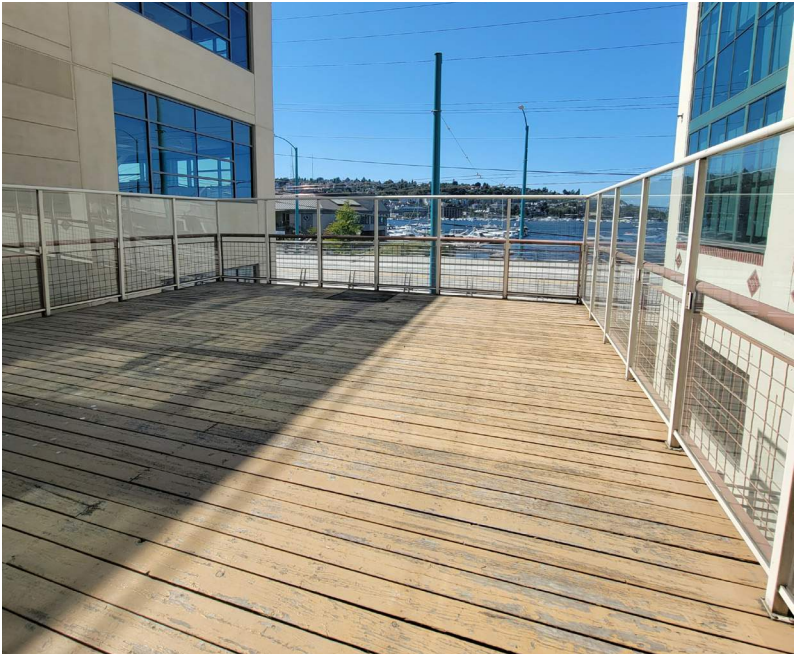
- Replace decking and railing
- Adding new lighting and shading structure

EXISTING EXTERIOR DECK



wood decking deteriorating

Double metal and glass guardrail system



PROPOSED EXTERIOR DECK



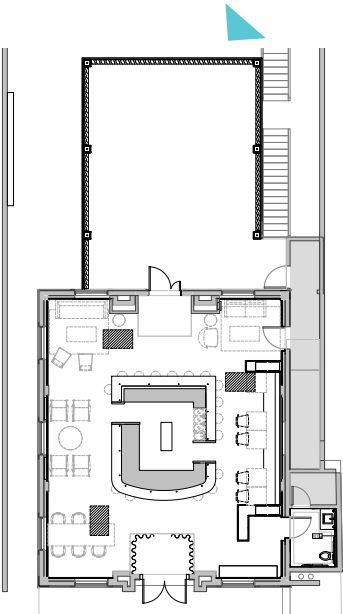
Paint existing metal stair railing and risers

New cable rod guardrail system with wood top drink rail

Architectural columns supporting fabric shade structure and cantenary lights above

New wood decking throughout

New metal fascia around decking, painted to match exterior window trims



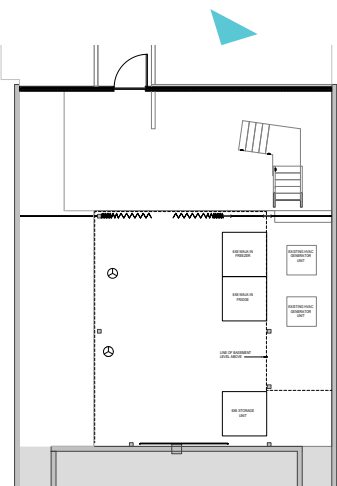
Existing Condition and Proposed Work : Lower Level

- Replace existing chainlink fence with new gate / fence at the property line
- New security gates at the storage area

EXISTING LOWER LEVEL GATE



chainlink fence to dock



PROPOSED LOWER LEVEL GATE



8'-0"H mesh fence and gate

security gate behind at storage area

Historical Finishes Analysis Report



Architectural
Resources Group

Pier 9, The Embarcadero, Suite 107
San Francisco, California 94111

argsf.com

Architects,
Planners &
Conservators

Selective Finishes Analysis

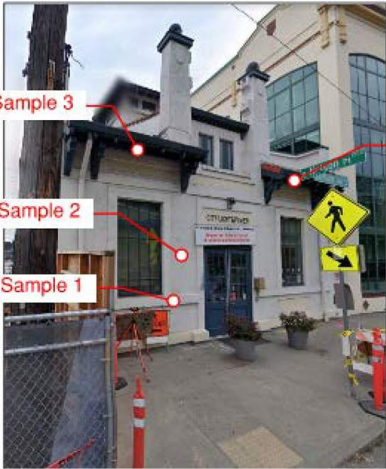
Hydro House, Seattle, Washington
August 23, 2021

Architectural Resources Group (ARG) was contracted to conduct a finishes analysis on select exterior elements at the Hydro House in Seattle, Washington. Samples were removed from four representative locations of Hydro House: the lower left rail (sample 1), the panel left of the door (sample 2), the east elevation north overhang (sample 3), and the east elevation south overhang (sample 4). Samples were collected by Richaven Architecture & Preservation Principal Brian Rich and by ARG Principal David Wessel. The samples consisted of stucco substrates taken from the walls with intact finishes and paint samples taken from the wooden eaves.

METHODOLOGY

Once back in the ARG Conservation Lab, the samples were broken to reveal fresh cross sections. Each sample was mounted in a clear resin and examined using a stereo microscope with 7X-40X magnification equipped with a fiber-optic illuminator and a Moticam 1000 camera, and an Olympus BX51 polarizing light microscope equipped with an ultraviolet illuminator and Lumenera infinity1 camera.

The earliest finish layers were matched to a commercially available paint system (Sherwin Williams Color Snap) and a standardized universal color system (Munsell). A digital representative color swatch from Sherwin Williams has been included in the Findings sections of this report. All additional layers have been recorded using a descriptive color name to document the chronology of the samples for comparative purposes. A chromochronology and photomicrograph of each sample are included at the end of this report.



Façade of Hydro House with sample locations. Photo courtesy of Google Maps Street View.

FINDINGS

This section of the report contains a digital representation of the matched finish. Due to differences in monitor resolution and printer output, this should not be used for color matching purposes. A color sample should be obtained from Sherwin Williams.

Sample 1: Stucco

This sample was collected from the lower left rail and consists of integrally colored stucco with four later painted finish campaigns. The stucco is pale yellow green (Munsell 2.5GY 8/2) in color, matching Sherwin Williams #7050 “Useful Grey.” There appears to be significant erosion of this stucco layer, indicating that it was left exposed for a significant time before receiving its first painted finish. Later painted finishes include two pale yellow finishes, a yellowish white finish, and a white finish. This white finish is the current finish on the structure.



Paint #1

Sample 2—Stucco

This sample was collected from the panel to the left of the door and consists of an integrally colored stucco with four later painted finish campaigns. This stucco is light yellowish olive (Munsell 10Y 5/2) in color, matching Sherwin Williams #7046 “Anonymous.” This stucco layer was applied on top of the stucco identified as the historic finish in Sample 1 and shows the same signs of weathering indicating that it was likely added as an accent color at the same time. As with Sample 1, there appears to be significant erosion of this stucco layer, indicating that it was left exposed for a significant time before receiving its first painted finish. Later finishes include two dark reddish brown finishes, a yellowish white finish, and a white finish. This white finish is the current finish on the structure.



Paint #2

Samples 3 and 4—Wood

Both samples were collected from the eaves at the east elevation and show signs of significant deterioration. Little to no substrate was included in the samples, and it is unclear if the wood was stained or left exposed prior to the first painted finish or if the deterioration is the result of weathered coatings. For both samples, the earliest finish is a light yellowish green (Munsell 2.5G 8/4) matching Sherwin Williams #6744 “Reclining Green.” Note that this finish did not include a distinct primer layer, which may have contributed to the level of deterioration of the coating and substrate. Three more paint campaigns followed the initial painted finish, including a pale pinkish yellow, a yellowish white, and the current dark blue finish.



Paint #3

Historical Finishes Analysis Report

Architects,
Planners &
Conservators

PAINT CHROMOCHRONOLOGY

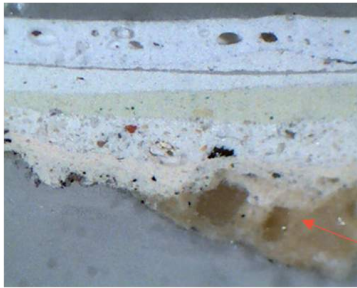
Sample 1--Stucco

LAYER	COLOR	PRIMER/FINISH	MUNSELL MATCH	COMMERCIAL MATCH
1	Pale yellow green (stucco)	Finish	Munsell 2.5GY 8/2	Sherwin Williams #7050 Useful Grey
2	Pale yellow	Primer		
3	Pale yellow	Finish		
4	White	Primer		
5	Yellow white	Primer		
6	Yellow white	Finish		
7	White	Primer		
8	White	Finish		

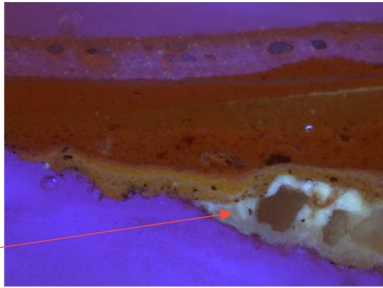
Paint #1

Notes:

- Given the level of erosion of Layer 1, it seems that the stucco was left unpainted and was intended to be the finish layer.
- Layer 6 contains an unidentified line running through the layer. It does not appear to be a coating or a break in the sample and may be an artifact of sampling process. This layer is not found on the other stucco samples.



Sample 1, 50x magnification, halogen illuminator.



Sample 1, 50x magnification, UV illuminator

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Sample 2--Stucco

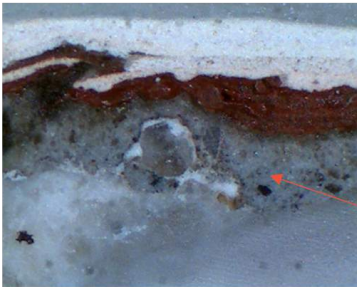
LAYER	COLOR	PRIMER/FINISH	MUNSELL MATCH	COMMERCIAL MATCH
1	Pale yellow green (stucco)	Primer	2.5GY 8/2	Sherwin Williams #7050 Useful Grey
2	Light greyish olive (stucco)	Finish	10Y 5/2	Sherwin Williams #7046 Anonymous
3	Dark reddish brown	Primer		
4	Dark reddish brown	Finish		
5	Dark reddish brown	Primer		
6	Dark reddish brown	Finish		
7	Yellowish white	Primer		
8	Yellowish white	Finish		
9	White	Primer		
10	White	Finish		

Paint #1

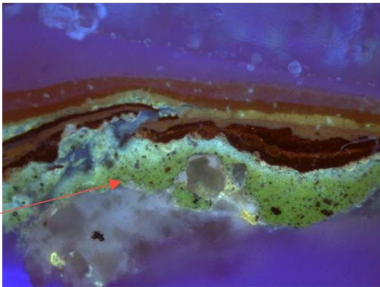
Paint #2

Notes:

- Layer 1 is consistent with Sample 1, however given the level of erosion of Layer 2, it seems that the stucco was left unpainted and was intended to be the finish layer.



Sample 2, 50x magnification, halogen illuminator.



Sample 2, 50x magnification, UV illuminator

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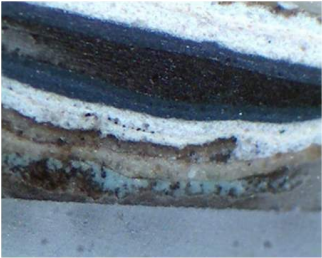
Samples 3 and 4--Wood

LAYER	COLOR	PRIMER/FINISH	MUNSELL MATCH	COMMERCIAL MATCH
1	Light yellowish green	Finish	2.5G 8/4	Reclining Green (#6744)
2	Pale pinkish yellow	Primer		
3	Pale pinkish yellow	Finish		
4	Yellowish white	Primer		
5	Yellowish white	Finish		
6	White	Primer		
7	Blue	Finish		

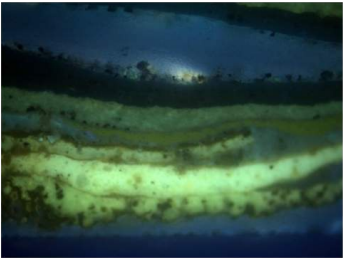
Paint #3

Notes:

- Given the level of deterioration between the wood and the initial finish layer, it appears that no primer was applied before the finish was applied.



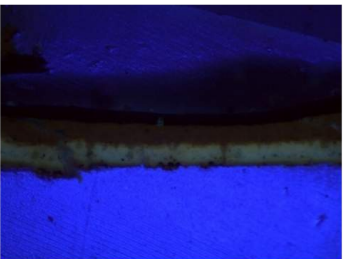
Sample 3, 50x magnification, halogen illuminator.



Sample 3, 50x magnification, UV illuminator.



Sample 4, 50x magnification, halogen illuminator.



Sample 4, 50x magnification, UV illuminator.

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